



Rabbit Anti-Serum albumin antibody

SL0945R

Product Name:	Serum albumin
Chinese Name:	人血清白蛋白抗体
Alias:	Human Serum albumin; ALB; ALBU_HUMAN; Albumin (32 AA); Albumin (AA 34); Analbuminemia; Bisalbuminemia; Cell growth inhibiting protein 42; DKFZp779N1935; Dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia; Growth inhibiting protein 20; HSA; Hyperthyroxinemia dysalbuminemic; PRO0883; PRO0903; PRO1341; PRO2044; PRO2619; Serum albumin.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Dog,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	69kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	human Serum albumin purified:
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Albumin is a soluble, monomeric protein which comprises about one-half of the blood serum protein. Albumin functions primarily as a carrier protein for steroids, fatty acids, and thyroid hormones and plays a role in stabilizing extracellular fluid volume. Albumin

is a globular unglycosylated serum protein of molecular weight 65,000. Albumin is synthesized in the liver as prealbumin which has an N-terminal peptide that is removed before the nascent protein is released from the rough endoplasmic reticulum. The product, proalbumin, is in turn cleaved in the Golgi vesicles to produce the secreted albumin. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Function:

Serum albumin, the main protein of plasma, has a good binding capacity for water, Ca(2+), Na(+), K(+), fatty acids, hormones, bilirubin and drugs. Its main function is the regulation of the colloidal osmotic pressure of blood. Major zinc transporter in plasma, typically binds about 80% of all plasma zinc.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:

Plasma.

Post-translational modifications:

Kenitra variant is partially O-glycosylated at Thr-620. It has two new disulfide bonds Cys-600 to Cys-602 and Cys-601 to Cys-606.

Glycated in diabetic patients.

Phosphorylation sites are present in the extracellular medium.

Acetylated on Lys-223 by acetylsalicylic acid.

DISEASE:

Defects in ALB are a cause of familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia (FDH) [MIM:103600]. FDH is a form of euthyroid hyperthyroxinemia that is due to increased affinity of ALB for T(4). It is the most common cause of inherited euthyroid hyperthyroxinemia in Caucasian population.

Similarity:

Belongs to the ALB/AFP/VDB family.

Contains 3 albumin domains.

SWISS:

P02768

Gene ID:

213

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 213](#)Human

[Oimim: 103600](#)Human

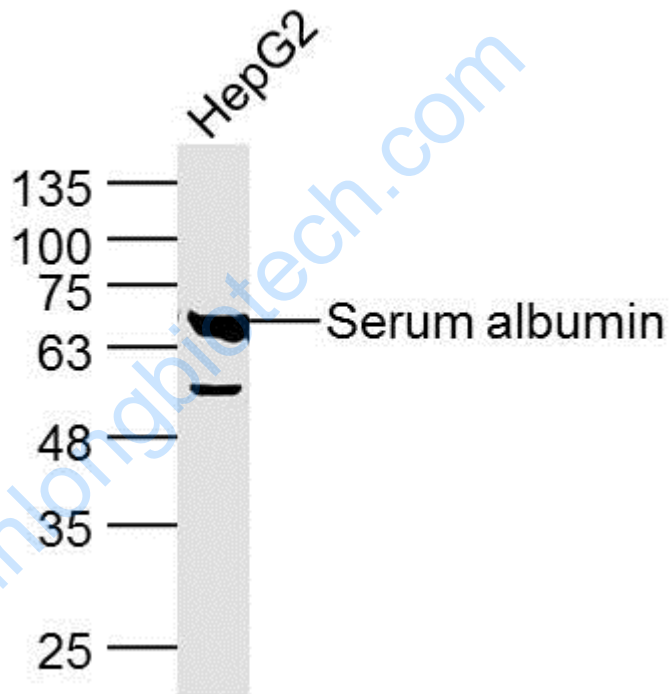
[SwissProt: P02768](#)Human

[Unigene: 418167](#)Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Sample: HepG2 Cell (Human) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-Serum albumin (SL0945R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 69 kD

Observed band size: 69 kD